

Review of the genus *Digitivalva* Gaedike, 1970 (Lepidoptera: Glyphipterigidae) from China, with descriptions of four new species

Tao WANG, Shuxia WANG^①

College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China

Abstract: Eight species in the genus *Digitivalva* Gaedike, 1970 are reviewed in China. Four species are described as new to science: *D. flatimarginata* sp. nov., *D. gaedikei* sp. nov., *D. shanxiensis* sp. nov. and *D. apicicornea* sp. nov. Photographs of adults and genitalia are provided, and a key to all the described Chinese species is provided based on the male genitalia.

Key words: Microlepidoptera; Yponomeutoidea; Acrolepiinae; taxonomy; key

中国突邻菜蛾属 *Digitivalva* 分类研究及四新种记述（鳞翅目：雕蛾科）

王涛，王淑霞^①

南开大学生命科学学院，天津 300071

摘要：对中国突邻菜蛾属 *Digitivalva* Gaedike, 1970 进行了分类研究。描述了 8 种，其中包括 4 新种：平突邻菜蛾 *D. flatimarginata* sp. nov.，盖氏突邻菜蛾 *D. gaedikei* sp. nov.，山西突邻菜蛾 *D. shanxiensis* sp. nov. 和角突邻菜蛾 *D. apicicornea* sp. nov.。提供了成虫和外生殖器特征图，并依据雄性外生殖器特征编制了中国种的分种检索表。

关键词：小蛾类；巢蛾总科；邻菜蛾亚科；分类学；检索表

Introduction

Digitivalva Gaedike, 1970 belongs to the subfamily Acrolepiinae of Glyphipterigidae, developed from the genus *Acrolepia* Curtis, 1838. The genus is based on the presence or absence of the costal arm and the long thorn in the male genitalia. Gaedike (1970) divided *Acrolepia* into three genera: *Acrolepia* Curtis, 1838, *Digitivalva* Gaedike, 1970, and *Acrolepiopsis* Gaedike, 1970. Gaedike (1970) further divided *Digitivalva* into two subgenera, *D. (Digitivalva)* Gaedike, 1970 and *D. (Inuliphila)* Gaedike, 1970. Currently, *D. (Digitivalva)* includes 31 described species and *D. (Inuliphila)* includes 13 known species worldwide (Gaedike 1994, 1997, 2002, 2011, 2016; Varenne & Nel 2014).

In China, three species in *D. (Digitivalva)* and one species in *D. (Inuliphila)* have been recorded (Moriuti 1972; Gaedike 1971; Budashkin & Li 2009). The present paper describes four new species and provides a key to all described Chinese species.

Material and methods

The examined specimens were collected by using light traps. Forewings were measured from tip to tip. Dissection and slide mounting of genitalia and wing venation followed the methods introduced by Li (2002). Terminology mainly follows Gaedike (1970). Adult photographs were taken with a Leica M205A stereomicroscope. Genitalia were prepared using a Leica DM750 microscope and refined with Photoshop® CS6 software.

All of the studied specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection of Nankai University (NKU), Tianjin, China.

Taxonomy

Genus *Digitivalva* Gaedike, 1970

Type species: *Acrolepia valeriella* Snellen, 1878.

Diagnostic characters. Forewing with numerous dark spots. Venation (Fig. 1): forewing with R_5 to termen, CuA_1 from lower angle of cell, CuA_2 originating from before lower angle, $1A+2A$ furcated at base; hindwing with R_s reaching costa before apex, M_3 and CuA_1 stalked at base, CuA_2 from well before lower angle. Male genitalia with valva consisting of one or two costal arms and a developed sacculus. Female genitalia usually with lamella postvaginalis and surrounding area of ostium bursae sclerotized.

Distribution. *Digitivalva* is represented in all faunal regions except Australia and Oceania (Gaedike 2011).

Key to Chinese species of *Digitivalva* based on the male genitalia

1. Valva with two costal arms (Moriuti, 1972: 247, Fig. 9)..... *D. (I.) longipenella*
- . Valva with only one costal arm.....2
2. Costal arm concave or split at apex..... 3
- . Costal arm round or truncated at apex 5
3. Costal arm split at apex, forming a digitate ventroapical process (Fig. 12)..... *D. (D.) shanxiensis* **sp. nov.**
- . Costal arm concave at apex 4
4. Vinculum broad U-shaped, aedeagus curved in middle (Fig. 2) *D. (D.) sibirica*
- . Vinculum extended quadrangulantly, aedeagus almost straight (Fig. 11)..... *D. (D.) gaedikei* **sp. nov.**
5. Costal arm truncate at apex 6
- . Costal arm rounded at apex 7
6. Sacculus sub-triangular, vinculum rounded on anterior margin (Gaedike, 1971: 275, Figs. 2, 3).....
- *D. (D.) hoenei*
- . Sacculus sub-rectangular, vinculum straight on anterior margin (Fig. 10)..... *D. (D.) flatimarginata* **sp. nov.**
7. Sacculus rounded dorsoapically (Fig. 14) *D. (D.) asiatica*
- . Sacculus triangularly produced dorsoapically (Fig. 13) *D. (D.) apicicornea* **sp. nov.**

Subgenus *Digitivalva* (*Digitivalva*) Gaedike, 1970

Diagnosis. This subgenus is characterized by the forewing with a distinct dorsal spot; the male genitalia with a valva with a costal arm sometimes split at apex, and a relatively large sacculus (Fig. 2); the female genitalia with the ductus bursae membranous or partly sclerotized, and the corpus bursae ovate or elongate ovate (Fig. 3).

1. *Digitivalva (Digitivalva) flatimarginata* S. Wang sp. nov. (Figs. 4, 10)

Description. Adult (Fig. 4) wingspan 12.5 mm. Head greyish brown, with scattered white scales. Antenna with scape brown, flagellum yellowish brown with dark brown annulations. Labial palpus white, covered with dense blackish brown scales. Thorax and tegula yellowish white, partially brown or dark brown tipped. Forewing ground color yellowish white, with yellowish brown scales; costal margin with five dark brown stripes from base to basal 1/3, one dark brown rectangular patch in middle, one ill-defined apical dark brown patch reaching R_5 at distal 1/6; dorsal spot trapezoid, blackish brown, from basal 1/3 of dorsum to lower margin of cell; cilia earth yellow, partially dark brown tipped. Hindwing and cilia grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Tubia analis as long as costal arm. Costal arm sub-triangular, slightly broadened toward truncate apex; dorsal margin concave before apex. Sacculus sub-rectangular, shallowly concave in middle on apex, with sparse setae. Vinculum broad U-shaped, straight on anterior margin. Anellus heavily sclerotized; aedeagus about 2.5 times length of costal arm, dilated and membranous to before middle, uniformly slender and sclerotized to before pointed apex.

Female unknown.

Holotype. ♂, China, Mt. Jizu, 25.96°N, 100.39°E, Dali, Yunnan Province, 2228 m, 29-VII-2014, coll. Wei GUAN, Xiuchun WANG & Shurong LIU, slide No. WT17187.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *D. (D.) hoenei* Gaedike, 1971 in the male genitalia. It can be distinguished by the sub-rectangular sacculus, and the vinculum straight on the anterior margin; in *D. (D.) hoenei*, the sacculus is sub-triangular, and the vinculum is rounded on the anterior margin.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin *flat-*, and *marginatus*, referring to the straight anterior margin of the vinculum.

2. *Digitivalva (Digitivalva) gaedikei* S. Wang sp. nov. (Figs. 5, 11)

Description. Adult (Fig. 5) wingspan 11.0 mm. Head yellowish white, with scattered brown scales. Antenna with scape dark brown, flagellum yellowish brown with dark brown annulations. Labial palpus white, covered with dense blackish brown scales. Thorax and tegula yellowish white, scales in part brown or dark brown tipped. Forewing ground color yellowish white, with dark yellowish brown scales; costal margin with indistinct dark brown stripes in basal half, with an ill-defined rectangular dark brown patch extending from between middle and distal 1/3 reaching upper margin of cell, with two blackish brown streaks in distal 1/4 oblique inwards to R_5 ; dorsal spot rectangular, blackish brown, from basal 1/3 of dorsum to lower margin of cell; cilia earth yellow, in part dark brown tipped, somewhat forming a dark brown middle line and a distal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Tubia analis longer than costal arm. Costal arm with basal 1/3 almost uniformly narrow, distal 2/3 slightly widened toward apex, with sparse long setae; apex heavily sclerotized, semicircularly concave above middle, forming two apex-rounded apical lobes equal in length: dorsoapical lobe narrower, ventroapical lobe larger and wider, somewhat triangular. Sacculus sub-triangular, rounded apically. Vinculum medially produced quadrangulantly. Anellus heavily sclerotized. Aedeagus about 1.5 times length of costal arm, basal 1/3 broad, distal 2/3 uniformly narrow to before rounded apex.

Female unknown.

Holotype. ♂, **China**, Wulingshan National Nature Reserves, 40.63°N, 117.51°E, Hebei Province, 879 m, 17-VII-2016, coll. Shengnan ZHAO & Suran LI, slide No. WT16120.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *D. (D.) sibirica* Toll, 1958 both in wing pattern and in genitalia. It can be distinguished by the costal arm with the dorso- and ventroapical lobes equal in length, and the strong straight aedeagus approximately two times the length of the costal arm; in *D. (D.) sibirica*, the small dorsoapical lobe is shorter than the ventroapical lobe, and the slender curved aedeagus is approximately 2.5 times the length of the costal arm.

Etymology. The specific epithet is from the name of Dr. Reichard Gaedike, in honor of his contribution to the taxonomic study of this family.

3. *Digitivalva (Digitivalva) shanxiensis* S. Wang sp. nov. (Figs. 6, 12, 15)

Description. Adult (Fig. 6) wingspan 10.0– 11.0 mm. Head yellowish white, with scattered brown scales. Antenna with scape dark brown, flagellum yellowish white with dark brown annulations. Labial palpus white, covered with blackish brown scales on ventral surface. Thorax and tegula yellowish white, part of scales brown or dark brown tipped. Forewing ground color yellowish white, with dense yellowish brown scales and sporadic black scales forming irregular reticular stripes; costal margin with 7– 8 dark brown short stripes from base to basal 1/3 not crossing vein Sc posteriorly, two dark brown spots at middle, two short dark brown streaks before apex extending to R₅ posteriorly; several black dots scattered below basal 1/4 of costal stripes, small black dot set before apex; dorsal spot sub-rectangular, dark brown, extending outwards from basal 2/5 of dorsum to fold; cilia earth yellow, dark brown tipped in part.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Tubia analis shorter than costal arm. Costal arm sub-triangular, basal 1/3 narrowed, distal 2/3 slightly broadened toward apex; apex concave slightly in middle, split from posterior 1/4 to middle length of costal arm, forming a digitate ventroapical process. Sacculus slightly narrow at base, widened to obtusely rounded apex. Vinculum V-shaped, extremely extended medially, rounded anteriorly, higher than length of costal arm. Aedeagus about two times length of costal arm, broad at base, narrowed to before basal 1/3, curved in middle, distal 2/3 almost uniformly slender except narrowly rounded at apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15). Papillae analis with short seta. Apophyses posteriores slightly longer than apophyses anteriores. Lamella postvaginalis mastoid. Ostium bursae round. Ductus bursae shorter than corpus bursae. Corpus bursae elongate oval, with numerous denticles on posterior 1/4.

Holotype. ♂, **China**, Mt. Lingkong, 36.61°N, 112.08°E, Qinyuan City, Shanxi Province, 1560 m, 25-VII-2014, coll. Tengting LIU, Meiqing YANG & Sihan LU, slide No. WT17225.

Paratypes. Shanxi Province, 5♂, same data as holotype, 24– 27-VII-2014, slide Nos. WT17189, WT17219, WT17223, WT17227, WT17228; 2♂, Lishan Nature Reserves, Qinshui County, Jincheng City, 02– 29-VII-2013, coll. Shulian HAO & Mingjing LI, slide Nos. WT17063, WT17011; 1♂, Lingchuan County, Jincheng City, 900 m, 12-VIII-2010, coll. Haiyan BAI & Linlin YANG, slide No. WT17019; 2♀, Yicheng County, Linfen City, 1202 m, 23–24-VII-2013, coll. Shulian HAO & Mingjing LI, slide Nos. WT16154, WT17002.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *D. (D.) artemisiella* Moriuti, 1972 in the male genitalia. It can be distinguished by the costal arm wider than the sacculus distally, the sacculus slightly wider distally, and the vinculum not shrunk at distal 1/3; in *D. (D.)*

artemisiella, the costal arm is narrower than the sacculus distally, the sacculus is distinctly dilated distally, and the vinculum is shrunk at distal 1/3.

Distribution. China (Shanxi).

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality.

4. ***Digitivalva (Digitivalva) apicicornea* S. Wang sp. nov.** (Figs. 7, 13)

Description. Adult (Fig. 7) wingspan 10.5 mm. Head yellowish white, with scattered yellowish brown scales. Antenna with scape yellowish brown, flagellum yellowish white with dark brown annulations. Labial palpus whitish yellow, covered with dense grayish brown scales. Thorax and tegula yellowish white, part of scales brown tipped. Forewing ground color yellowish white, with yellowish brown scales; costal margin with dark brown stripes; dorsal spot rectangular, blackish brown, from basal 1/3 of dorsum to lower margin of cell; cilia earth yellow, tinged with brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Tubia analis about two times length of costal arm. Costal arm curved ventrally, convex squarely in middle of dorsal edge, apex obtuse. Sacculus sub-rectangular, with two cornuted apical processes: dorsoapical process narrow triangular, medioapical process wide triangular, shorter than dorsoapical process. Vinculum broad U-shaped, rounded anteriorly. Anellus heavily sclerotized. Aedeagus about two times length of costal arm, basal 1/3 broad, distal 2/3 slightly narrow, basal half membranous.

Female unknown.

Holotype. ♂, **China**, Lingchuan County, Jincheng City, Shanxi Province, 900 m, 14-VII-2010, coll. Haiyan BAI & Linlin YANG, slide No. WT17017.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *D. asiatica* Gaedike, 1971 in the male genitalia. It can be distinguished by the costal arm with dorsoapical corner right-angled and the sacculus triangularly produced dorsoapically; in *D. asiatica* Gaedike, the dorsoapical corner of the costal arm is obtuse-angled and the sacculus is rounded dorsoapically.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin *apic-*, and *corneus* referring to the sacculus with two cornuted apical processes.

5. ***Digitivalva (Digitivalva) asiatica* Gaedike, 1971** (Figs. 8, 14)

Digitivalva (Digitivalva) asiatica Gaedike, 1971, *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 21: 273. TL: China (Shaanxi, Yunnan). TD: MAKB.

Specimen examined. 1♂, **China**, Xiaowutai, Yu Country, Hebei Province, 1200 m, 27-VII-2000, coll. Yanli DU & Zhendong LI, slide No. WT17185.

Diagnosis. Adult (Fig. 8) wingspan 11.0 mm. The male genitalia of this species are characterized by the costal arm with distal half extremely extended ventrad and forming a large foot-like process, and the quadrate sacculus (Fig. 14). *Digitivalva (D.) asiatica* Gaedike is similar to *D. (D.) scrupea* sp. nov., and the differences between them are stated under the new species.

Distribution. China (Hebei, Shaanxi, Yunnan).

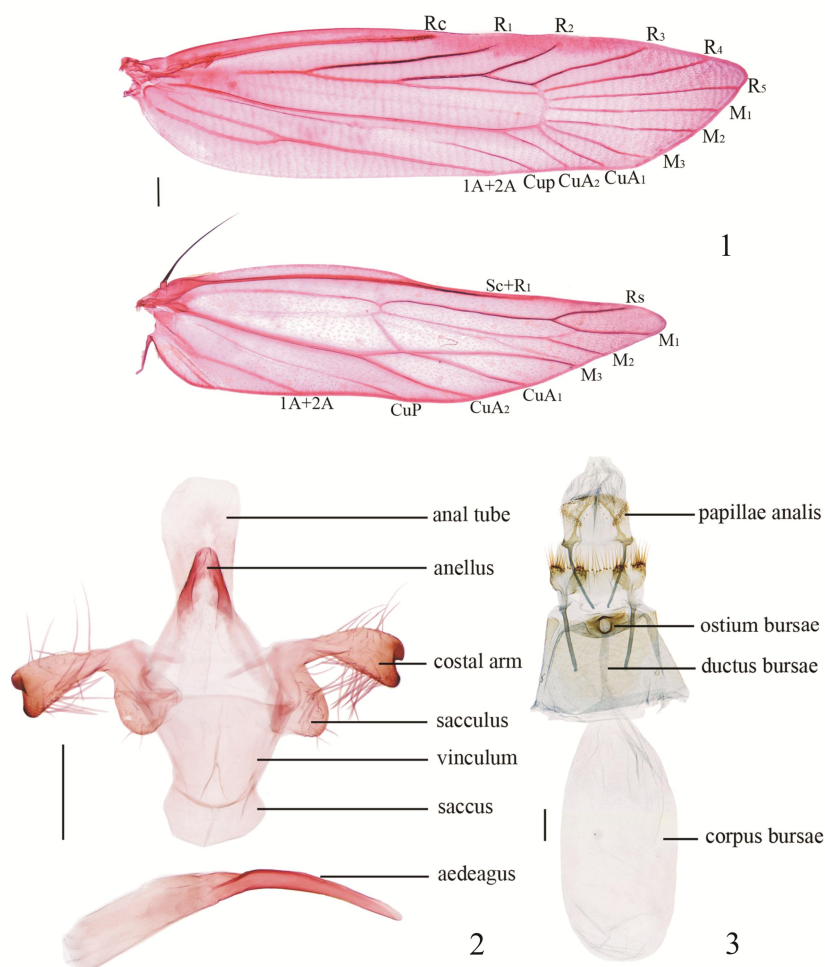
6. ***Digitivalva (Digitivalva) sibirica* (Toll, 1958)** (Figs. 2, 3, 9)

Acrolepia sibirica Toll, 1958, *Zeitschrift der Wiener Entomologischen Gesellschaft*, 43: 86. TL: Russia. TD: ZIN.

Acrolepiopsis sibirica (Toll, 1958): Gaedike, 1971, *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 21: 275.

Digitivalva (Digitivalva) sibirica (Toll, 1958): Gaedike, 1970, *Entomologische Abhandlungen Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden*, 38(1): 13.

Digitivalva (Digitivalva) moriutii Gaedike, 1982, *Reichenbachia*, 20(2): 25. TL: Japan. TD: USNM.



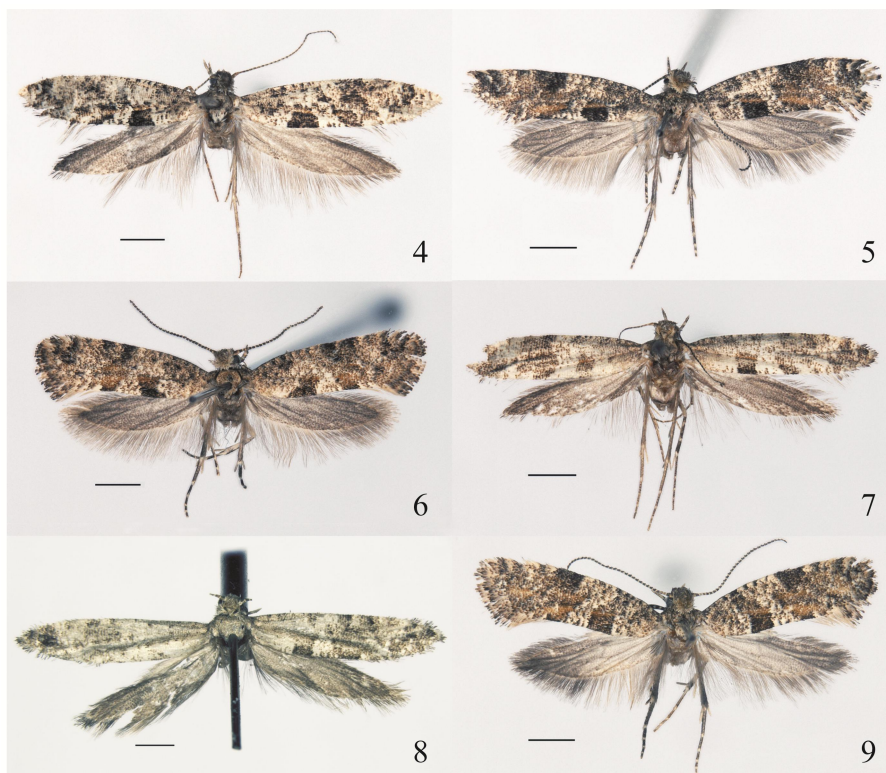
Figures 1–3. *Digitivalva (D.) sibirica* Toll. 1. Wing venations, ♂, slide No. WT17218; 2. Male genitalia, slide No. WT17160; 3. Female genitalia, slide No. WT17004. Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

Specimens examined. 1♀, **China**, Hebei Province: Heilongshan, National Nature Reserves, 1202 m, 05-VII-2016, coll. Shengnan ZHAO & Suran LI, slide No. WT16117; Shanxi Province: 4♂1♀, Mt. Lingkong, Qinyuan County, 1560 m, 23–26-VII-2014, coll. Tengting LIU, Meiqing YANG & Sihan LU, slide Nos. WT17186♂, WT17188♂, WT17214♂, WT17226♂, WT17004♀; 2♀, Yicheng County, Linfen, 1202 m, 23–24-VII-2013, coll. Shulian HAO & Mingjing LI, slide Nos. WT17190, WT17254; Hunan Province: Mt. Bagong, Sangzhi County, 1250 m, 13-VIII-2001, coll. Houhun LI & Xinpu WANG, slide No. WT17175; Guizhou Province: 13♂, Dashahe, Daozhen County, 1350 m, 25–26-VIII-2004 coll. Yunli XIAO, slide Nos. WT17142, WT17143, WT17145, WT17147, WT17159, WT17160,

WT17170, WT17191, WT17218, WT17221, WT17224, WT17230, WT17231; 1♂, Daozhen County, 1300 m, 22-VIII-2004, coll. Yunli XIAO, slide No. WT17232; 1♂1♀, Lanjiang Village, Xishui County, 500 m, 24-IX-2000, coll. Haili YU, slide Nos. WT17215♂, WT17229♀; Shaanxi Province: 1♂1♀, Jinshui Village, Yang County, 420 m, 21-V-1995, coll. Hongjian WANG, slide Nos. WT17222♂, WT17217♀; Gansu Province: Fanba Village, Wen County, 718 m, 18-VII-2005, coll. Haili YU, slide No. WT17174.

Diagnosis. Adult (Fig. 9) wingspan 10.0–12.0 mm. The male genitalia of this species are characterized by the costal arm with apex shallowly concave above middle, forming a ventroapical lobe that is longer than the dorsoapical lobe, and the long aedeagus longer than two times length of the costal arm (Fig. 2). The female genitalia are characterized by having a round ostium bursae and a large corpus bursae approximately three times the length of the ductus bursae (Fig. 3). *Digitivalva* (*D.*) *sibirica* Toll is similar to *D.* (*D.*) *gaedikei* sp. nov., and the differences between them are stated under the new species.

Distribution. China (Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Shanxi); Korea; Japan; Russia.



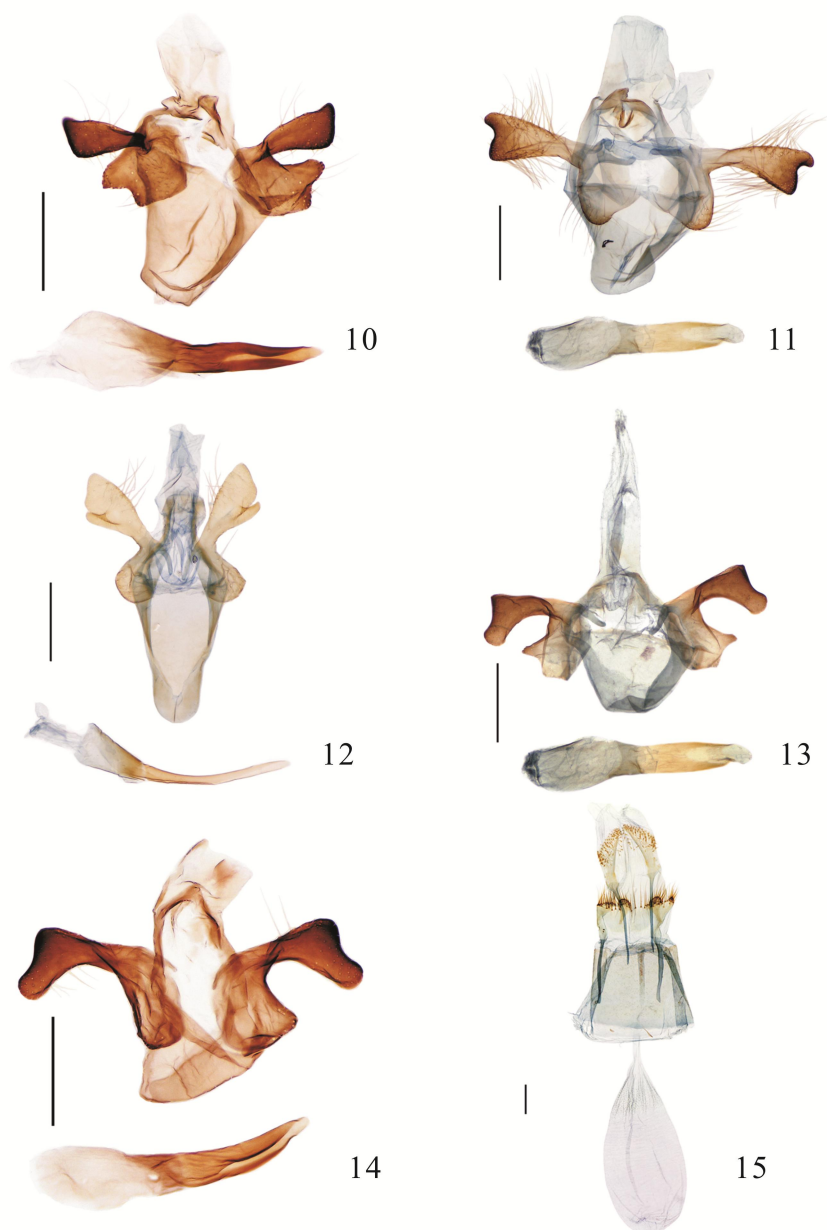
Figures 4–9. Adults of *Digitivalva* spp. 4. *D.* (*D.*) *flatimarginata* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 5. *D.* (*D.*) *gaedikei* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 6. *D.* (*D.*) *shanxiensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 7. *D.* (*D.*) *apicicornea* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 8. *D.* (*D.*) *asiatica* Gaedike, ♂; 9. *D.* (*D.*) *sibirica*, ♂. Scale bars = 0.5 mm except 8 = 1.0 mm.

7. *Digitivalva* (*Digitivalva*) *hoenei* Gaedike, 1971

Digitivalva (*Digitivalva*) *hoenei* Gaedike, 1971, *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 21: 275. TL: China (Yunnan). TD: MAKB.

Diagnosis. This species is characterized in the male genitalia by having a broadly

rounded vinculum without pronounced saccus, the valva with a sub-rectangular costal arm, the sacculus with two bristled corners, and the aedeagus with a swollen thick base (Gaedike 1971: 275, Figs. 2, 3).



Figures 10–15. Genitalia of *Digitivalva* spp. 10–14. Male genitalia of *Digitivalva* spp. 10. *D. (D.) flatimarginata* sp. nov., holotype, slide No. WT17187; 11. *D. (D.) gaedikei* sp. nov., holotype, slide No. WT16120; 12. *D. (D.) shanxiensis* sp. nov., paratype, slide No. WT17063; 13. *D. (D.) apicicornea* sp. nov., holotype, slide No. WT17017; 14. *D. (D.) asiatica* Gaedike, slide No. WT17185; 15. Female genitalia of *D. (D.) shanxiensis* sp. nov., paratype, slide No. WT17002. Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

This species is recorded in Yunnan. We are unable to check it in this study.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Subgenus *Digitivalva* (*Inuliphila*) Gaedike, 1970

Diagnosis. This subgenus is characterized in the male genitalia by the valva with two simple figure-shaped costal arms, or with only one complicated costal arm, and the slender saccus and anellus (Gaedike 1970).

8. *Digitivalva* (*Inuliphila*) *longipenella* Moriuti, 1972

Digitivalva (*Inuliphila*) *longipenella* Moriuti, 1972, *Kontyû*, 40(4): 247. TL: China (Taiwan). TD: USNM.

Diagnosis. This species is characterized by the forewing with five nearly equally distributed strigulae between middle and before apex of the costal margin; in the male genitalia by the valva with two curved and slender costal arms, the broad vinculum with a deep V-shaped median excavation and produced anteriorly to an extremely elongate saccus, and the elongate aedeagus abruptly enlarged to bulbous base (Moriuti 1972: 247, Fig. 9).

This is the only species of the subgenus *D.* (*Inuliphila*) described in China. We are unable to check the type specimen in this study.

Distribution. China (Taiwan).

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